1 2 3 4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 5 DISTRICT OF NEVADA * * * 6 7 Case No. 2:13-cv-00941-RFB-VCF JEFFREY WILLIAMS,, 8 Plaintiff, **ORDER** 9 v. 10 NEVADA DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS; JAMES GREG COX, DIRECTOR; DWIGHT W. 11 NEVEN, WARDEN OF HDSP; C. RATCLIFF, CERT. OFFICER,, 12 Defendants. 13 14 15 16 On July 11, 2014, defendant Ratcliff filed a Motion for Summary Judgment (Doc. 22). A 17 copy of this motion is attached to this order (Exhibit A). This Motion was served to plaintiff 18 Williams by U.S. Mail at "Jeffrey Williams, #52553 / Lovelock Correctional Center / 1200 19 Prison Road / Lovelock, Nevada 89412 / Plaintiff Pro Se." A response to the Motion was due on 20 August 4, 2014, but no response was filed with the Court. The Plaintiff has, however, filed other 21 documents with the Court in this case. It is not clear from the record that the Plaintiff received a 22 copy of this Motion given his possible change(s) in address. 23 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Williams shall, within 30 days of this Order, confirm 24 receipt of this Order and the Motion for Summary Judgment (Doc. 22) which is attached. 25 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Williams shall file any opposition or response to the 26 Motion for Summary Judgment (Doc. 22) within 45 days of this Order. 27 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that defense counsel shall provide a copy of this Order and 28 the attached Motion for Summary Judgment (Doc. 22) to the warden of Lovelock Correctional

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Center at 1200 Prison Rd., Lovelock, NV, 89419, for delivery to Plaintiff and that defense counsel shall notify the Court that such production has occurred. DATED September 23, 2014. RICHARD F. BOULWARE, II United States District Judge

Exhibit A

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	CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO			
2	Nevada Attorney General MERCEDES S. MENENDEZ			
3	Deputy Attorney General Nevada Bar No. 9443			
4	Office of the Attorney General Public Safety Division			
5	555 E. Washington Ave., Ste. 3900 Las Vegas, NV 89101			
6	P: (702) 486-3107 F: (702) 486-3773			
7	mmenendez@ag.nv.gov Attorneys for Defendant Charles Ratcliff			
8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT			
9	DISTRICT OF NEVADA			
10	JEFFREY WILLIAMS,)			
11	DI- ;- (;tt			
''	Plaintiff,	CASE NO.: 2:13-cv-00941-JAD-VCF		
12	Plaintiff,) vs.)			
	vs.) NEVADA DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS; JAMES)	CASE NO.: 2:13-cv-00941-JAD-VCF DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT		
12	vs.) NEVADA DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS; JAMES) GREG COX, DIRECTOR; DWIGHT W.) NEVEN, WARDEN OF HDSP; C. RATCLIFF,)	DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR		
12	vs.) NEVADA DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS; JAMES) GREG COX, DIRECTOR; DWIGHT W.)	DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR		

Defendant Charles Ratcliff, (hereinafter, "Defendant"), by and through legal counsel, Attorney General Catherine Cortez Masto, and Deputy Attorney General Mercedes S. Menendez, of the State of Nevada, Office of the Attorney General, hereby moves for summary judgment pursuant to FED. R. CIV. P. 56. This Motion is brought with the attached Memorandum of Point and Authorities, all papers and pleadings on file in this case and any oral argument that this Court may entertain on this matter.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Jeffrey Williams (Plaintiff), who is currently in the custody of the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC), has a claim pending in this Court where he has sued Defendant, a Corrections Officer, alleging Eighth Amendment excessive force violations, which he believed occurred on August 28, 2012.

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I. STATEMENT OF UNDISPUTED FACTS

A. THE INCIDENT

On August 28, 2012, Plaintiff was incarcerated at High Desert State Prison. See Declaration of Connie Campbell, attached hereto as Exhibit "A." Plaintiff's unit was approaching the chow hall to be fed in dining hall "C." See Disciplinary File for OIC 349269, attached hereto as Exhibit "B." Defendant was assisting in the main yard during the evening feeding. Id. at B-6. As the last three inmates were entering the dining hall, Defendant asked the Plaintiff to close the door as he entered. Id. Plaintiff stated he would not close the door as it was "not his job." Id. Defendant then asked the Plaintiff specifically to close the door as he entered the dining hall, which the Plaintiff refused to do for a second time. Id. Defendant then approached the Plaintiff and ordered him to place his hands against the wall. Id. Plaintiff refused to place his hands against the wall. Id. As Defendant approached the Plaintiff, the Plaintiff started to turn towards the wall and walk towards it. Id. Defendant reached out with his left hand and placed it on the Plaintiff's right shoulder to guide him towards the wall. Id. Once Defendant's hand was on Plaintiff's right shoulder, the Plaintiff began to give resistance. Id. For safety reasons, Defendant assisted the Plaintiff to his knees and ordered the Plaintiff to stay in that position. Id. Plaintiff was compliant to that order. Id. Defendant spoke to the Plaintiff about the reasoning behind restraining him and instructed the Plaintiff to go into the dining hall. Id. Plaintiff entered the dining hall without further incident. Id. Once in the dining hall, Plaintiff became dizzy and fell to the ground. See CD #1-2 at 7. Shortly thereafter, Defendant heard that a "man down" was called in the dining hall. See B at B-1.

B. MEDICAL TREATMENT

After the "man down," Plaintiff was then taken to the infirmary. See Medical Report of Incident, Injury or Unusual Occurrence, attached hereto as Exhibit "C" at C-345". No swelling was noted, only minimal abrasions. *Id.* Plaintiff was released to custody after the examination without any incident. *Id.*

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The following day, Plaintiff called a "man down" in his cell, claiming he had pain in his neck and legs from the August 28, 2012 incident. Id. at C-344. Plaintiff had a full range of motion in his upper extremities and refused to demonstrate range of motion for his lower extremities. *Id.* Plaintiff was sent back to his cell with ibuprofen. *Id.*

C. **DISCIPLINARY HEARING**

On September 13, 2012, Plaintiff was served with the Notice of Charges, charging him with Disobedience and Battery related to the August 28, 2012 event with Defendant. See B at B-6. Later that day, the Battery charge was changed to Assault because the incident that occurred- the brief moment of resistance, was more of an assault rather than a battery, which would have required putting Plaintiff immediately into administrative segregation. Id. at B-4. On October 25, 2012 the hearing was held, finding Plaintiff guilty of Disobedience, Assault and Delaying, Hindering, Interfering with Staff. *Id.* at B-2.

II. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Plaintiff filed this action in the Eighth Judicial District Court for the State of Nevada on February 28, 2013. On May 28, 2013, Defendant filed the Petition for Removal, requesting that this action be removed to the United States District Court District of Nevada. CD #1. On December 4, 2013, Plaintiff's Complaint was screened, dismissing all of his claims and defendants except for his Eighth Amendment excessive force claim involving Charles Ratcliff and Todd Cobb. CD # 9. On June 2, 2014, the Attorney General's office accepted service on behalf of Charles Ratcliff but not Todd Cobb as he is a former employee. CD #17. Cobb's last known address was filed under seal that same day. Defendant now moves for the entry of summary judgment in his favor.

III. STANDARD OF REVIEW

Summary judgment allows courts to avoid unnecessary trials where no material factual disputes exist. NW. Motorcycle Ass'n v. United States Dep't of Agric., 18 F.3d 1468, 1471 (9th Cir. 1994). The court grants summary judgment if no genuine issues of material fact remain in dispute, and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. FED. R. Civ. P. 56(c). The court must view all evidence and any inferences arising from the evidence

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in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. Bagdadi v. Nazar, 84 F.3d 1194, 1197 However, cf. Beard v. Banks, 548 U.S. 521, 530 (2006), wherein the (9th Cir. 1996). Supreme Court noted:

> [W]e must distinguish between evidence of disputed facts and disputed matters of professional judgment. In respect to the latter, our inferences must accord deference to the views of prison authorities. Unless a prisoner can point to sufficient evidence regarding such issues of judgment to allow him to prevail on the merits, he cannot prevail at the summary judgment stage.

Id. (internal citation omitted). Where reasonable minds could differ on the material facts at issue, however, summary judgment should not be granted. Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 251 (1986).

The moving party bears the burden of informing the court of the basis for its motion, and submitting evidence which demonstrates the absence of any genuine issue of material fact. Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). Once the moving party has met its burden, the party opposing the motion "may not rest upon the mere allegations or denials of his pleading, but . . . must set forth specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial." Anderson, 477 U.S. at 248 (internal citation and quotation omitted). FED. R. CIV. P. 56(c) mandates the entry of summary judgment, after adequate time for discovery, against a party who fails to make a showing sufficient to establish the existence of an element essential to that party's case and on which that party will bear the burden of proof at trial. Celotex, 477 U.S. at 322.

IV. LAW AND ARGUMENT

- A. DEFENDANT IS ENTITLED TO SUMMARY JUDGMENT ON PLAINTIFF'S EIGHTH AMENDMENT EXCESSIVE FORCE CLAIM
 - 1. PLAINTIFF WAS NOT THE VICTIM OF EXCESSIVE FORCE.
 - Force is Not Excessive When it is Applied in a Good-Faith a. **Effort to Maintain Discipline.**

Prison officials violate the Eighth Amendment if they cause 'the unnecessary and wanton infliction of pain." Hudson v. McMillian, 503 U.S. 1, 5 (1992) (quoting Whitley v. Albers, 475 U.S. 312, 319 (1986)). "[W]henever prison officials stand accused of using 555 E. Washington, Suite 3900 Las Vegas, NV 89101

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excessive physical force in violation of the [Eighth Amendment], the core judicial inquiry is . . . whether force was applied in a good-faith effort to maintain or restore discipline, or maliciously and sadistically to cause harm." Id. at 6-7. There are five factors courts consider when determining whether physical force used in a particular set of circumstances is unnecessary and wanton: (1) the extent of injury suffered by an inmate; (2) the need for application of force; (3) the relationship between that need and the amount of force used; (4) the threat reasonably perceived by the responsible officials; and (5) any efforts made to temper the severity of a forceful response. *Hudson*, 503 U.S. at 7 (quoting *Whitley*, 475 U.S. at 321).

Where prison officials have acted in response to an immediate disciplinary need because of the risk of injury to inmates and prison employees and because prison officials will not have time to reflect on the nature of their actions, the "malicious and sadistic" standard, as opposed to the "deliberate indifference" standard, applies. Whitley, 475 U.S. at 320-21. Moreover, there is no need to show a serious injury as a result of the force, but the lack of such an injury is relevant to the inquiry. See Hudson, 503 U.S. at 7-9; Martinez, 323 F.3d 1178, 1184 (2003); Schwenk v. Hartford, 204 F.3d 1187, 1196 (9th 2000). Because the use of force relates to the prison official's legitimate interest in maintaining security and order, the court must be deferential when reviewing the necessity of using force. Whitley, 475 U.S. at 321-22; see also, McRorie v. Shimoda, 795 F.2d 780, 784 (9th Cir. 1986) (describing circumstances in which the prison official's use of force was unconstitutionally excessive).

Summary Judgment on Plaintiff's Excessive Force Claim Must b. be Entered in Defendant's Favor

In his remaining claim, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant assaulted him without any CD #1. However, Plaintiff was found guilty of various offenses, including reason. disobedience, assault and delaying, hindering and interfering with staff arising out of the same incident with the same Defendant. See B at B-6. In fact, according to Plaintiff's Notice of Charges, Plaintiff refused the orders to close the door, which he freely admitted to in his complaint, refused to go to the wall until Defendant approached him, and resisted Defendant when he tried to place him against the wall. Id. Defendant saw an immediate need to

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maintain order as evidenced by the findings of guilt by an independent disciplinary officer. Whitley, 475 U.S. at 320-21. Plaintiff cannot present evidence demonstrating that Defendant acted in a matter that was "malicious and sadistic" rather than reasonably calculated to maintain safety and order in the institution. Instead, as the evidence attached to the exhibits demonstrates, Defendant acted with the force necessary to maintain order.

Although Plaintiff claims that his neck and head were injured as a result of the incident, there is no evidence to support this contention, other than reports of minor abrasions in his medical records. See C at C-345. Furthermore, Plaintiff's medical records show that he had full range of motion of his upper extremities and only had some small abrasions. *Id.* at C-344. The NDOC and its officials, including Defendant, have a penological need to restrain inmates who refuse to comply with orders and resist being restrained. When Plaintiff refused to comply and resisted, it was reasonably within the scope of Defendant's professional judgment to determine that a threat to his safety and the institution's security was present. The level of restraint used by Defendant was reasonable under the circumstances and was necessary to maintain discipline and ensure the safety of every inmate and staff member in the institution. Whitley at 320-21.

Pursuant to the statement Defendant provided in the Notice of Charges, Defendant saw that the Plaintiff was not following a direction and saw that the incident was beginning to escalate. Defendant attempted to deescalate the situation by having the Plaintiff move towards the wall, which the Plaintiff did not due until the Defendant was close to him. When the Plaintiff began to provide some resistance, the force Defendant used (putting the Plaintiff down on his knees) was minimal and quick, just enough to have the Plaintiff comply, which he did. Simply put, Plaintiff is unable to show Defendant acted with any other purpose than to maintain order and discipline. As such, summary judgment must be entered in Defendant's favor.

В. **QUALIFIED IMMUNITY**

"The doctrine of qualified immunity protects government officials from civil liability when performing discretionary functions as long as 'their conduct does not violate clearly

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established statutory or constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would have known." Pearson v. Callahan, 129 S.Ct. 808, 815 (2009) (quoting Harlow v. Fitzgerald, 457 U.S. 800, 818 (1982)). Qualified immunity shields government officials from suit against constitutionally deficient decisions that reasonably misapprehend the law; it extends to "all but the plainly incompetent or those who knowingly violate the law." Mueller v. Auker, 576 F.3d 979, 992 (9th Cir. 2009)(citations omitted). The Court favors addressing qualified immunity defenses early in litigation as the doctrine, at least in part, serves the purpose of helping dispose of insubstantial claims against government officials prior to discovery. Pearson v. Callahan, 129 S.Ct. at 815 (citations omitted).

Analyzing whether a government official is entitled to qualified immunity involves two guestions: (1) whether the facts alleged show the official violated a constitutional right; and (2) whether the right was clearly established such that a reasonable government official would know the conduct was unlawful. Saucier v. Katz, 533 U.S. 194, 201, (2001). questions need not be answered in any particular sequence; judges have the discretion to choose which of the two questions to address first. *Pearson*, 129 S.Ct. at 818.

Whether an asserted federal right has been clearly established at a particular time presents a question of law. Elder v. Holloway, 510 U.S. 510, 516 (1994). For purposes of qualified immunity, the term "clearly established" means that "[t]he contours of the right [are] sufficiently clear that a reasonable official would understand that what he is doing violates that right." Anderson v. Creighton, 483 U.S. 635, 639 (1987). Defining a right's "contours" can be somewhat of an art. The right allegedly violated "must be defined at the appropriate level of specificity before a court can determine if it was clearly established." Wilson v. Layne, 526 U.S. 603, 615 (1999)(citing *Anderson*, 483 at 641). It would be too broad to say, for example, that any alleged violation of the Fourth Amendment is a violation of a clearly established right. See, e.g., Hanlon v. Berger, 526 U.S. 808 (1999) (the right's contours were not whether homeowners had a Fourth Amendment right against unreasonable searches and seizures but whether they had a Fourth Amendment right against police allowing the media to accompany them onto the owners' property and film the execution of the search warrant). Conversely,

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the Court should guard against defining the right too narrowly, as it could have the effect of doing away with all potential claims. *Kelley v. Borg*, 60 F.3d 664, 667 (9th Cir.1995).

Prior judicial decisions on point help the Court identify whether an official reasonably would have known that his or her conduct was unlawful. See al-Kidd v. Ashcroft, 580 F.3d 949, 970 (9th Cir. 2009). This does not mean, however, that an official is guaranteed qualified immunity unless the very act he or she committed has previously been held unlawful. Anderson v. Creighton, 483 U.S. 635, 640 (1987). A right can be clearly established even if there is no case directly on point. Foster v. Runnels, 554 F.3d 807, 816 (9th Cir. 2009). The key inquiry is whether the unlawfulness of the act would have been apparent to a reasonable person in the light of pre-existing law at the time the act was committed. See Hope v. Pelzer, 536 U.S. 730, 739 (2002).

As previously discussed, Plaintiff cannot establish that Defendant's actions amounted to a violation of his Eighth Amendment rights. Even if Defendants' conduct created a triable issue as to the constitutionality of the act, the unlawfulness of the act would not be reasonably apparent to Defendants, or to any reasonable person. A reasonable correctional officer would have taken action reasonably necessary to eliminate the present threat when face with an argumentative and later resisting inmate. As such, should the Court find summary judgment inappropriate as to the underlying constitutional violation, Defendant would still be immune from liability under the qualified immunity doctrine.

٧. CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, Defendants respectfully request the Court to grant summary judgment on behalf of Defendant Ratcliff.

DATED this 11th day of July, 2014.

Respectfully submitted,

CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO Attorney General

By: _ /s/ Mercedes S. Menendez MERCEDES S. MENENDEZ **Deputy Attorney General** Attorneys for Defendant Charles Ratcliff

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I am an employee of the Office of the Attorney General and that on the 11th day of July, 2014, I served the foregoing **DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT** by causing a true and correct copy thereof to be filed with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system and by causing a true and correct copy thereof to be served via U.S. Mail, Postage Prepaid addressed to the following:

Jeffrey Williams, #52553 Lovelock Correctional Center 1200 Prison Road Lovelock, Nevada 89412 Plaintiff Pro Se

/s/ Traci Plotnick

An employee of the Office of the Attorney General

Attorney General's Office 555 E. Washington, Suite 390 Las Vecas, NV 89101

EXHIBIT A

EXHIBIT A

- 3. The NDOC maintains an Institutional File ("I-File") for each inmate and contains information related to its inmates while incarcerated with NDOC and maintains these files in the regular course and scope of business.
- 4. Disciplinary forms related to an inmate's Offenses in Custody ("OIC") are maintained in the inmate's I-File.
- 5. A true and correct copy of Inmate Jeffrey Williams (#52553) of the disciplinary file for OIC #349269 is attached to the subject Motion as Exhibit B.
- 6. Pursuant to Title 28, United States Code, Section 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Executed in Pershing County, Nevada on July 10, 2014.

Onnie am bell CONNIE CAMPBELI

EXHIBIT B

EXHIBIT B

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State of Nevada Department of Correction

DISCIPLINARY FORM III SUMMARY OF DISCIPLINARY HEARING

INMATE INFORMATION			HEARING INFORMATION		
INMATE NAME: WILLIAMS, JEFFREY 52553 CURRENT LOCATION: HDSP-U2-D-22-A; ;;NC LOCATION OF INCIDENT HIGH DESERT STATE PRISON Culinary/cantee		SP-U2-D-22-A; : ;NC SH DESERT STATE PRISON	DATE OF HEARING 10/25/2012 TIME OF HEARING: 06:47 pm NAME OF HEARING OFFICER: BURSON, ERIC DATE OF SERVICE OF NOTICE OF CHARGES 08/28/2012 CHARGING EMPLOYEE: RATCLIFF, CHARLES		
	CHAR	IGES AND PLEAS	ADDITIONAL HEARING INFORMATION		
Ghrg G1 MJ3	Description Disobedience Battery	Plea Not Guilty Not Guilty	Counsel Substitute Requested: Name of Counsel Substitute: Proceeding Recorded: X Stat Forfeiture Possible: Potential Category: Offender Cautioned Regarding Possible Criminal Charges and Right to Remain Silent:		
	RELIABLE INVESTIGATION OF INFORMATION IN HI CORROBORATING DISCIPLINARY CHAI IN-CAMERA REVIEW	TIAL INFORMATION (CI) CHECKLIS CHECK AT LEAST ONE BO FICER TESTIFIES PERSONALLY A S REPORT. FESTIMONY	S TO THE TRUTHFULNESS OF THE CONFIDENTIAL OF SOURCE AND SOURCE HAS BEEN RELIABLE IN THE PAST		
		DISCIPLINARY STAT	EMENT OF OFFENDER		
	aid that he was previou	The second secon	that was why he hesitated. PRESENTATION R DISCIPLINARY HEARING		
Date	UserName	Statement	Company of the Compan		
0/25/20	12 Burson	Staff report and inmate's stateme	ent.		
Report	Name: NVRSDH		Page 1 of 3		

Report Name: NVRSDH

Reference Name: NOTIS-RPT-OR-0066.9

Run Date: OCT-25-12 06:53 PM

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State of Nevada Department of Correction

DISCIPLINARY FORM III SUMMARY OF DISCIPLINARY HEARING

	INMATE INFORMATION	HEARING INFORMATION		
INMATE NAME: WILLIAMS, JEFFREY 52553 CURRENT LOCATION: HDSP-U2-D-22-A; :;NC LOCATION OF INCIDENT HIGH DESERT STATE PRISON Culinary/cantee		DATE OF HEARING 10/25/2012 TIME OF HEARING: 06:47 pm NAME OF HEARING OFFICER: BURSON, ERIC DATE OF SERVICE OF NOTICE OF CHARGES 08/28/2012		
OIC#: 3	349269	CHARGING EMPLOYEE: RATCLIFF, CHARLES		
	The state of the s	Y HEARING ACTION		
Chrg	Description	RChrg Description Finding		
G1 G1	Disobedience Disobedience	G1 Disobedience Refer to Disciplinary Hearing		
MJ3	Battery	G1 Disobedience Guilty MJ2 Assault Refer to		
мјз	Battery	Disciplinary Hearing		
Dec Services		July Third Till Cally		
Final Bi		SCIPLINARY HEARING		
Emiliary Res	escription Mths Days Eff. Date	End Date SSL Rest. Act Penalty Comment		
5 VF	10/25/20	2 2 12/02/2012		
7 RE	_			
	ANCILLARY INFOR	MATION AND INSTRUCTIONS		
	STAT FORFEITURE REFERRAL			
	RECOMMENDED CATEGORY			
X	POST DISCIPLINARY CLASSIFICATION			
HEARIN	G QUESTIONS:	HEARING ANSWERS;		
Inmate	Defendant Present?	Yes		
Counse	Substitute Requested	No		
Proceed	dings Recorded?	Yes		
Caution	ed for Possible Criminal Charges?	Not applicable		
Remind	ed of Right to Remain Silent?	Not applicable		
Corrobo	oration Testimony for CI Info?	Not applicable		
Parote E	Board Referal?	No		
Post Dis	sciplinary Classification?	Yes		
Report	Name: NVRSDH	Page 2 of		

Reference Name: NOTIS-RPT-OR-0066.9

Run Date: OCT-25-12 06:53 PM

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State of Nevada Department of Correction

DISCIPLINARY FORM III SUMMARY OF DISCIPLINARY HEARING

INMATE INFORMATION

INMATE NAME: WILLIAMS, JEFFREY 52553

CURRENT LOCATION: HDSP-U2-D-22-A; : NC

LOCATION OF INCIDENT HIGH DESERT STATE PRISON

Culinary/cantee

OIC#: 349269

DAT

NAME OF HEARING OFFICER: BURSON, ERIC

DATE OF SERVICE OF NOTICE OF CHARGES 08/28/2012

TIME OF HEARING: 06:47 pm

HEARING INFORMATION

CHARGING EMPLOYEE: RATCLIFF, CHARLES

Director Review Required?

Does the offender want a witness

No

DATE OF HEARING 10/25/2012

Was asked and does not want a witness

SIGNATURES AND RECEIPT	DISTRIBUTION
DATE OF SERVICE: 10/25/12 TIME OF SERVICE: 1800	I-FILE (Original)
PRINTED NAME OF HEARING OFFICER BUNSON	Inmate Services (Copy)
SIGNATURE OF HEARING OFFICER STORY	- Inmate (Copy
SIGNATURE OF INMATE	= minate (COp)
(Signature indicates receipt only. It is not a pleat refusal to sign should be noted)	_
WARDEN/DESIGNEE	

Report Name: NVRSDH

Reference Name: NOTIS-RPT-OR-0066.9

Run Date: OCT-25-12 06:53 PM

Page 3 of 3

3-cv-00941-RFB-VCF Document 33 Filed 09/23/14 Page 20 of 23 State of Nevada

State of Nevada Department of Correction

DISCIPLINARY FORM II SUMMARY OF HEARING OFFICER'S INQUIRY AND DISPOSITION

	INMATEINEO	RMATION		HEARIN	IG INFORMATION	
INMATE NAME: WILLIAMS, JEFFREY 52553 CURRENT LOCATION: HDSP-U2-D-22-A; : ;NC OIC#: 349269		DATE OF HEARING 09/13/2012 TIME OF HEARING: 08:58 pm NAME OF HEARING OFFICER SYDIONGCO, MARC DATE OF SERVICE OF NOTICE OF CHARGES 08/28/2012				
avard.		ATE, PROVIDE EXPLAINATION	OF EXCEP	TIONAL CIRCUM	STANCE	
Overdu	e due to work load					
Chrg	Depositation	CHA	RGES			
G1 MJ3	Disobedience Ballery		Not Guilty			
Eggs and the	Distriction	port Mullov over	Not Guilty			
"I dido"	t refuse any order aventhing	PRELIMINARY STATE		OFFENDER		
- Gigit	t retuse any order, everything	that officer said it was fabricated.				
Loan		PRELIMINARY INSTITU		TO THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY	West Control	
MJ2 du	e pled not guilly, major offense de to more appropriate charge	es committed, referred to disciplina	ary hearing.	[MSYDIONGCO	, 09/13/2012 21:06:28	Amended to
DUBSE .	MENSILTS OF STREET	PRELIMINARY HEARII	NG OFFICE	RACTION	HER PLANTE HE STANDARD	A CHARLES
Chrg	Description		RChrg	Description	average and several	Finding
G1	Disobedience		G1	Disobedience		Refer to
МЈЗ	Battery		MJ2	Assault	×	Disciplinary Hearing Refer to Disciplinary Hearing
P. Salvania		RESULTS OF INFOR	MAL SUM	MARY HEARIN	Yearns Trains	
Line i	Description	Mths Days Eff. Date E	nd Date	SSL Rest. Act	Penalty Comment	
		EVIDENCE RELIED ON FO	RPRELIM	NARY HEARING	EXCESSED SCHOOL	
Date	UserName	Statement				
09/13/2	2012 Sgt. Sydiongco	The evidence relied on for the Ph	l is the offic	cer's report.		
		ADVISEMENT TO DISC			CONTRACTOR AND AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF T	
Cour	nsel Substitute Requested:	Name of Counsel St	Tressor States			
-	ess Decision Justification:	MITNESS II Inmate did not wish to have ar	NEORMATI ny witness p	ON present at the PH.		
Name		All and the second section of the second sec	N	DOC/ID# Deci	sion Reason	Table

Report Name: NVRSID

Reference Name: NOTIS-RPT-OR-0062.8

Run Date: SEP-13-12 09:06 PM

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SEP 2 6 2012

Page 1 of 2

HDSP

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State of Nevada Department of Correction

DISCIPLINARY FORM II SUMMARY OF HEARING OFFICER'S INQUIRY AND DISPOSITION

INMATE INFORMATION HEARING INFORMATION INMATE NAME: WILLIAMS, JEFFREY 52553 DATE OF HEARING 09/13/2012 TIME OF HEARING: 08:58 pm CURRENT LOCATION: HDSP-U2-D-22-A; : ;NC NAME OF HEARING OFFICER SYDIONGCO, MARC OIC#: 349269 DATE OF SERVICE OF NOTICE OF CHARGES 08/28/2012 SIGNATURES AND RECEIPT DISTRIBUTION TIME OF SERVICE: 8:58PM DATE OF SERVICE: Primary Hearing Officer (Original) PRINTED NAME OF HEARING OFFICER SYOU Charging employee (Copy) SIGNATURE OF HEARING OFFICER SIGNATURE OF INMATE Inmate (Copy (Signature indicates receipt only. It is not a dea

Report Name: NVRSID

Reference Name: NOTIS-RPT-OR-0062,8

Run Date: SEP-13-12 09:06 PM

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State of Nevada Department of Correction DISCIPLINARY FORM I

NOTICE OF CHARGES

INMATE INFORMATION

VIOLATION INFORMATION

INMATE NAME: WILLIAMS, JEFFREY 52553

CHARGING EMPLOYEE C. Ratcliff

CURRENT LOCATION: HDSP-US-B-32-A; : ;NC

DATE OF INCIDENT: 08/28/2012

OIC#: 349269

DATE CHARGES WRITTEN:08/28/2012

CHARGES AND EVIDENCE

Ghrg

Description

UaDarA

Evidence

Evidence Disposition

G1:

Disobedience

Officers Statement

MJ3:

Battery

Officers Statement

REPORT OF VIOLATION

On June 23, 2012 I Correctional Officer (C/O) C. Ratcliff was assigned to the Security Squad (CERT) at High Desert State Prison. At approximately 5:30 p.m. 1 was assisting with the main yard evening feeding. It was at this time that Unit 6 A/B was coming up for chow to be fed in the, "C" dining hall. As the last of the inmates from the unit began to enter the dining hall, I positioned myself in front of the, "C" dining half over to the, "E" dining hall to prepare to receive the next unit coming up for chow. As the last three inmates from 6 A/B came close to entering the chow hall I asked inmate Williams #52553 to, "Close the door after you enter," in which he responded, "I'm not doing that, that's not my job!" I then gave inmate Williams a direct order to, "Close the door when you enter." Inmate Williams again stated, "Not It's not my job." I then ordered inmate Williams to place his hands on the wall. In which inmate Williams did not immediately comply and instead, stood in front of, "C" dining hall's door. I then began to approach inmate Williams from the front of, "E" dining hall continuing to give him multiple direct orders to place his hands on the wall. In which he still refused to comply by placing his hands on the wall. As I approached inmate William's position he began to turn toward the wall and slowly walk to it. I then reached out with my left hand and placed it on his right shoulder to guide him to the wall. As I made contact with inmate Williams right shoulder I felt Williams begin to tense up and give me resistance. So, for the safety of myself and the inmate I assisted him to his knees. Once on his knees inmate Williams was ordered to stay in that position in which he was complaint. Inmate Williams was counseled at that time, he stated he understood and was released back to the chow hall to continue with his evening meal. I then requested the assistance of Sgt. Scott in front of, "C" dining hall. Once on scene Sgl. Scott was notified of the situation as it had taken place. In the process of me briefing Sgt. Scott, C/O Moran (Unit 6-A/B Floor Officer) called for a, "Man Down" in, "C" dining hall. Sgt. Scott then responded to the dining hall, due to my earlier, "Spontaneous Use of Force" I did not respond and continued to run the chow lines. A short time later I observed inmate Williams being escorted to the medical cart in which he was transported to the infirmary. I did not see inmate Williams again until approximately 6:20 p.m. as Unit 6-A/B was returning to their unit, when I observed inmate Williams exit the infirmary and walk back to his unit. End Report.

CHARGING EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE	SUPERVISOR SIGNATURE
- C. Reteriff dotal	Seall
SERVICE OF NOTICE OF CHARGES	DISTRIBUTION
DATE OF SERVICE: 13 bas TIME OF SERVICE: 8:58PM	Primary Hearing Officer (Original)
PRINTED NAME OF HEARING OFFICER SOT - SYND SO	Charging employee (Copy)
SIGNATURE OF HEARING OFFICER PLAT.	
SIGNATURE OF INMATE * 4 / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	Inmate (Copy
(Signature indicates receipt of notice only, it is not a plea; refusal to sign should be	noled)

SEP 0 7 2012

HDSP

Report Name: NVRNOC

Reference Name: NOTIS-RPT-OR-0061.1

Run Date: AUG-28-12 07:47 PM

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NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS CODE OF PENAL DISCIPLINE DISCIPLINARY FORM IV "RESTITUTION TRACKING FORM"

1. INMATE INFORMATION (PRINT) LAST NAME: WHATE ID #: 59553 INCIDENT #: 3492101	FIRST NAME: UEFFFE CURRENT LOCATION: 20, 324 INSTITUTION: HDSP
2. HEARING INFORMATION DATE OF INCIDENT: 8 28 12 DATE OF HEARING: 10 25 12	DATE CHARGES WRITTEN: 82812- TIME OF HEARING: U:47PH
3. GUILTY FINDINGS: COUNT/CHARGE I	COUNT/CHARGE V VI VII VIII
4. RESTITUTION AMOUNT \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ YOU WILL BE ASSESSED RESTITUTION FOR RESTITUTION IS DETERMINED, YOUR ACCORD	EXPLANATION TO MEDICAL TOTAL OR ANY COSTS ARISING FROM THIS INCIDENT, UNTIL THE AMOUNT OF COUNT WILL BE FROZEN.
5. VICTIM(S) / ACCOMPLICE(S) NAME/I.D. NUMBER VICTIM(S): 1	2.
6. SIGNATURE OF COMMITTEE ASO/DESIGNEE: N. EPNESTBERG PRINTED NAME INSTITUTION: HDCP	SIGNATURE ID/3D/12

COPY - INMATE

DISTRIBUTION INSTRUCTIONS

ORIGINAL - I-FILE

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